

The Universal Instructor in all Arts and Sciences :

A N D

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE

To be continued Weekly. The 12th of the 4th Month, 1729.

Æ T H

THUS the *Cartesians* use the Term *Materia Subtilis*, which is their *Æther*: And Sir *I. Newton*, sometimes a subtile spirit, at in the Close of his *Principia*, and sometimes a subtile or *Æthereal Medium*, as in his *Opticks*.

The Truth is, there are abundance of Considerations, which seem to evince the Existence of some Matter in the Air, much finer than the Air it self. There is an unknown something, which remains behind, when the Air is taken away, as appears from certain Effects which we see produced in *vacuo*. Heat, Sir *I. Newton* observes, is communicated thro' a Vacuum, almost as readily as thro' Air: But such Communication cannot be without some interjacent Body, to act as a Medium. And such Body must be subtile enough to penetrate the pores of Glafs; and may be very well concluded to permeate those of all other Bodies; and consequently be diffused thro' all the Parts of Space; which answers to the full Character of an *Æther*.

The Existence of such *Æthereal Medium* being settled, that Author proceeds to its Properties; inferring it to be not only rarer and more fluid than Air, but exceedingly more elastick, and active: In Virtue of which Properties, he shews that a great Part of the Phænomena of Nature may be produced by it. To the Weight, e. g. of this Medium, he attributes Gravitation, or the Weight of all other Bodies; and to its Elasticity, the elastick Force of the Air, and of nervous Fibres, and the Emission, Refraction, Reflection, and other Phænomena of Light; as also, Sensation, Muscular Motion, &c. In fine, this same Matter seems the *primum mobile*, the first Source or Spring of physical Action in the modern System.

The *Cartesian Æther* is supposed not only to pervade, but adequately to fill all the Vacuities of Bodies; and thus to make an absolute *Plenum* or Fulness in the Universe.

But Sir *I. Newton* overturns this Opinion, from divers Considerations; by shewing that the Celestial spaces are void of all sensible Resistance: For hence it follows, that the Matter contained therein, must be immensely rare, in regard the Resistance of Bodies is chiefly as their Density; so that if the Heavens were thus adequately fill'd with a Medium or Matter how

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subtile soever, they would resist the Motion of the Planets and Comets much more than Quicksilver or Gold.

A G E, in Horsemanship, makes a considerable Point of Knowledge; the Horse being an Animal that remarkably shews the Progress of his Years, by correspondent Alterations in his Body.

We have Characteristicks from his Teeth, Hoofs, Coat, Tail and Eyes.

The first Year he has his Foal's Teeth, which are only Grinders and Gatherers: The second Year the four foremost change, and appear browner and bigger than the rest: The third, he changes the Teeth next to these; leaving no apparent Foal's Teeth, but two on each side above and two below. At five Years, his foremost Teeth are all changed; and the Tusshes on each side are compleat: Those which come in the Places of the last Foal's Teeth, being hollow, and having a little black speck in the midst, which is called the Mark in a Horse's Mouth, and continues till eight Years of Age. At six Years he puts up new Tusshes; near which appears a little Circle of young Flesh, at the bottom of the Tussh: The Tusshes withal, being white, small, short and sharp. At seven Years, the Teeth are all at their Growth, and the Mark in the Mouth appears very plain.---At eight, all his Teeth are full smooth, and plain, and the Mark scarce discernable; the Tusshes looking yellowish.---At nine, the foremost Teeth shew longer, yellower, and fouler than before; and the Tusshes become bluntish.---At ten, no Holes are felt on inside of the upper Tusshes; which till then are very sensible: Add, that the Temples begin to be crooked, and hollow.---At eleven Years, his Teeth are very long, yellow, black, and foul; but he will cut even, and his Teeth stand directly opposite to one another.---At twelve, the upper Teeth hang over the nether.---At thirteen, the Tusshes are worn close to his Chaps, if he be much ridden; otherwise they will be black, foul and long.

2. As to the Hoof. If it be smooth, moist, hollow, and well-sounding, 'tis a sign of Youth. On the contrary, if rugged, and as it were seemed, one seam over another, and withal dry foul and rusty, 'tis a Mark of old Age.

Religious Courtship continued.

3d. Sift. Ay, Sister; but we did not end here: I told him, I was very sorry to hear him say, *he had no Religion himself*; because, as perhaps I had not a great deal: to marry a Man that had none, would endanger my losing what I had, and I should rather have a Husband to help me on towards Heaven, than to pull me back.

1st. Sift. What could he say to that?

3d. Sift. He told me, he did not doubt but I would go to Heaven without his Help; he said jestingly, it was a Road he had never travelled; but I might be assured, he would not willingly pull me back, if he did not help me on.

1st. Sift. Well, there was something very honest in that too.

3d. Sift. That's true, Sister; but negative Religion is a poor Stock to begin on.

1st. Sift. But it's better than a Despiser of Religion: you ought to have acknowledged, what good you found.

3d. Sift. My Designs lay another Way; I aim'd at a fuller Discovery, and I soon had it.

1st. Sift. Well, go on then.

3d. Sift. I told him, what Tricks my Uncle used to serve my Aunt; how he got a Book of Devotions out of her Closet once, and got a long printed Story about ducking a Scold pasted into it; and another time got the Ballad of *Chevy Chase* bound into her Psalm-Book; how when he knew she was in her Closet at her Devotion, he would bring his Huntsman to feed the Hounds just under her Window; and how one Time he made a Fellow cry Fire, and the like; as you know, Sister, he play'd many such Pranks, and would do any thing to put her Thoughts into Disorder. *He told me*, tho' he was but a young Fellow, and had not troubled his Thoughts much about Religion, *(there was another Stab to my Affections, Sister,)* yet he said he could not bear to make a Jest of it neither.

1st. Sift. Well, but that was another Word in his Favour too.

3d. Sift. I reply'd, I was very sorry to hear him own, that *he had not troubled his Thoughts about Religion*, and ask'd him upon what Foundation he could think of setting up a Family, if that was his Case? He told me, he kept a Chaplain, and jesting told me, he was devout enough for all the rest of the House. I grew chagrin and dull; I told him, that these Things had fill'd me with very sad Thoughts about marrying, and it look'd very dismal to me; but all I could say, could not bring him to believe I was in earnest.

1st. Sift. I believe he is really very good humour'd.

3d. Sift. Ay, Sister, that's true; but I look for something farther in a Husband, or I am resolv'd I'll have no Husband at all.

1st. Sift. Well, but pray go on with your Story; what Answer did he make?

3d. Sift. He laugh'd at me, and told me, he believed marrying would make him mighty religious; that he would choose a Wife first, and then choose his Religion.

1st. Sift. The Man was mad sure to open himself so fully.

3d. Sift. I appeared then really disturb'd; and whether he perceived it or no, I am sure the Tears stood in my Eyes; however I struggled with my Disorder, and told him I was very sorry then, that it was his Misfortune to begin with one, that could not be content to marry upon those Terms; and hoped, when he was fully satisfied of the Reason of such a Resolution in me, he would not take it ill, that I would stay for him, till he had resolv'd more seriously upon a Thing of so much more Importance.

1st. Sift. That was very cunningly answer'd.

3d. Sift. Then he began to think I was in earnest, and told me, he hop'd I would not talk so, because it might be longer than he desired to be without me.

1st. Sift. That was still making the Case worse; for it was as much as to say, he neither had any Religion, nor intended to have any.

3d. Sift. I did not fail to take it so, and told him, the longer he was without me, it might be the better for him; but the longer he was without Religion, I was sure would be the worse for him; and that I wonder'd, how a Man of his Sense could talk so. He re-

ply'd, he had rather talk of any thing else; for he found this Discourse did not please me. I told him, he mistook me very much; for tho' I confess'd it did not please me to find him to be what I hop'd he was not, that is, a Person who pretended to no Religion; yet it pleas'd me very well, that he had been so just to himself, as to let me know it, before any Engagements had pass'd between us.

1st. Sift. If I had not known, that my Sister was never courted before, I should have thought you had pass'd a great many such Encounters as these.

3d. Sift. You know, 'tis all new to me; but however I knew the Thing was for my Life, and that I must speak now or never; and I was resolv'd to put an End to it.

1st. Sift. I must own, you were in the right, tho' I am perswaded I could not have said half so much.

3d. Sift. Why you han't heard half of it yet; I made him angry, serious, laugh, and, I think, verily, once I made him almost cry.

1st. Sift. I am sorry I interrupted you; pray go on then, what said he next?

3d. Sift. He said, he wonder'd I could say, that no Engagements were between us; he said, he was so engaged to me, as he could never go back. I answer'd, that as his Engagements were from himself, so they were best known to himself; but that he knew very well, I was under none to him. He smil'd then, and said, he hop'd I was; I answer'd, I had not profess'd to be engag'd; I told him, I would not deny, that I had respect enough for him to have gone farther, had not such Difficulties appear'd as I could never get over, and had he been the Person he was represented; *but that, as it was*, I had too much Respect for my self to ruin my self with my Eyes open, and too much respect for him to keep him in Suspence.

1st. Sift. Would he not take that for being in earnest?

3d. Sift. Yes, he shew'd me then, that he took me to be in earnest, and shew'd me, that he was in earnest too; for he appear'd warm and a little angry; he told me, he was very sorry to be charged with deceiving me; and ask'd, if ever he had said any thing of himself, which was not true? For, *Madam*, says he, *If I am not the Person I appear'd to be, I must have deceived you in something; pray what sort of a Person did you take me for?* I reply'd as warm as he, that I wonder'd he should mistake me so much, that I thought he did not do me Justice; that I had said indeed he was not the Person he had been represented, but never said, that he had represented himself one Way or other. Then *he begg'd me Pardon again*, and told me, he had taken me wrong; that what ever came of it, he would never deceive me; I should know the worst of him, whether I would have him or no. *Indeed Sir*, said I, *I am perswaded you are no Hypocrite. I understand you*, said he, *you think I have used more Honesty than Discretion. No, Sir*, said I, *I very much approve your Honesty, and not blame your Discretion at all. But I do*, said he, *for I find, if I could have counterfeited more serious things than I am Master of, and feign'd my self a little religious, all had been well.* I told him I would not say, that it was not in his Power to have deceived me; but I hope he had acted a Part much more like a Gentleman. *He reply'd*, that it was hard then, I should make so unkind a Return to him, as to make him lose his Mistress for his Honesty.

1st. Sift. Why really, Sister, so it was.

[To be continued in our next, and in a few Papers this will be a diverting, if not a surprizing Story.]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Algiers, Jan. 28. N. S.

A Treaty of Peace being concluded between the Crown of Sweeden and this Republick, our Corsairs are ordered not to molest any Ships of that Nation.

Gibraltar, Feb. 22. We continue here in perfect Health, and in the full Enjoyment of a profound Tranquillity: Nevertheless we still keep on our Guard, and in a State to secure our selves

selves against any unforeseen Event. Our last Advices from Barbary import, that the Emperor Muley Hamet Deby was come to an Agreement with his Brother Abdelmelech; that their Convention among other Articles contains, that this last Prince shall be prime Minister to the other, and Lieutenant General of his Armies: These Advices add, that they are both gone from Fez to Mequinez, and that by this Means the publick Tranquility is entirely restored; that Country.

Milan, March 5. Some Days ago the Countess Belgiojosa, a very little Lady, was brought to Bed of two Sons; and the Midwife not regarding which came first into the World, tho' an Estate of ten thousand Crowns a Year is settled upon the eldest Son, the Parents and Friends can think of no better Method, than deciding it by Lots.

Hague, March 22. A new Lottery is resolved on, for raising 2, 530, 000 Guilders, consisting of 40000 Tickets, and 20000 Prizes, divided into 5 Classes. The Subscriptions are to begin the 28th Instant.

Hague, March 25. Letters from Paris, of the 21st Instant, seem to doubt whether the Conferences which are to be resumed at Soissons will be crown'd with Success so soon as could be wish'd; and assign that for the Reason of the Fall of their India Stock.

They write from the Hague, that on March the 25th, five Persons found guilty of discovering the Secrets of that Republick to Foreigners, and selling Copies of the Resolutions, and Dispatches of the States, received Sentence, which was executed upon them as follows, viz. A Clerk in the Secretary of State's Office, and a Clerk of the Province of Overijssel, were carried to a Scaffold built for that Purpose, in the Square, near the Prison, and being made to kneel down, with their Hands bound, the Hangman passed a large Scymeter over their Heads. They are also to remain in Prison ten Years, and their Estates are forfeited. A third was also carried to the Scaffold, and declared infamous; and two others were banished their Country for the said Crime.

Dublin, March 8. On Thursday Morning last Part of the Regiment commanded by Colonel Murray marched out of our Barracks for Cork, and were to be followed by the rest Yesterday, there to embark on some Expedition; but on Thursday Evening an Express arrived here from England, with Orders to stop the Embarkation of all the Forces lately mention'd; so that those who marched out are return'd again.

We hear that the Populace of several Counties, Cities and Towns have made Riots, as well as those of Cork, on Account of the Dearness of Corn, and keeping it up for Transportation.

On Wednesday Morning last, the Tradesmen, Workmen, and other Labourers of Drogheda, finding the Markets rise, and the Poor likely to famish, arose in a Body, cut the Sacks that were carrying Corn on Board the Ships, at the

Key, and stopt it, then seiz'd all the Store Houses in the Town, and brought into the Crane 30 Tons of Oatmeal, and have as much more to bring in, most of which was hid in Straw or Hay, but no Owners to be found at present for it.

There not being room in the Crane for the Wheat, it is kept in the Stores, of which the Mayor has the Keys; but it will be brought to Market next Saturday; the Populace also cut the rigging of the Ships that were loading, and brought the Sailors on shore, and have since caused them to unload; two or three Citizens that withstood the Mob, were wounded; and the Mayor, with his Attendants were by Force obliged to retire. It is remarkable in this Action, that the House of an old Beggar Man (a miserable Object to Appearance) was searched, and therein were found 5 Cart-Loads of Corn, which with himself on one of the Carts, were brought thro' the Town, causing an universal Laughter.

Bristol, March 15. We have an Account by a Coaster, from Cork, that the *Gibraltar*, said to be bound from the Canaries to London, was beat to Pieces between Cork and Kinsale, and that every Soul on board her perished. There was a Body drove on shore with 50 Pieces of Gold tied about the Waste, and with it a Writing, requesting those that should take it up, to bury it in a decent Manner, and to apply that Money, or Part of it, to defray the Charges thereof. Two Irishmen took up the said Body, but instead of burying it, they left it on the Sand, and after quarrelled about the Money, and fighting, one of 'em was killed, and the other was apprehended and committed for the Murder.

London, March 22. Some Sharpers have lately made it their Business to go to several Persons here in London, who have Children at board in the Country, and tell them that several dismal Accidents have befallen them. Among the rest, a Fellow putting on a demure Look, went last Week to a Gentleman in York-Buildings, whose Son boards with one Mr. Saunders, a Schoolmaster at Hendon, and in a melancholy Tone, told him that the Child had broke his Arm. The Gentleman, to prevent his being imposed upon, asked him several Questions relating to the Inhabitants of that Village; to which the Rogue giving very pertinent Answers, he gave him some Money for his Trouble; and it being Night, set out the next Morning on Horseback, in a very great Fright, to see the Child; but he no sooner got in the Court-Yard, than he saw him playing very merrily with the rest of his Companions, and so found 'twas a Trick had been play'd him. They afterwards found, that the same Rogue had been with several other of the Childrens Parents, and extorted Money from them in the same Manner.

We hear from the Devizes in Wiltshire, that a Lamb was last Week ewed in a Field belonging to a Gentleman's Estate, and the same was half

half Beast and half human kind. Several went to view this Prodigy in Nature, having Hair on its Head, and bare Flesh on the hinder Parts. This Creature was immediately kill'd by Order of the said Gentleman.

They write from Exeter, that Mr. Farley the Printer, who is to be try'd there next Week for High-Treason, had apply'd to Mr. Serjeant Belfield, and Mr. Drew, the two Representatives in Parliament for that City, to be his Counsel.

Philadelphia:

We hear there are associated together a Company of Irish Robbers, the chief of whom are said to be one Bennet, whom they call their Captain, and one Lynch, whom they call their Lieutenant, with Dobbs, Wiggins, and many others, who sculk about this and the Neighbouring Provinces; their Villanies being to steal the best Horses, and load 'em with the best Goods, and carry 'em off before People's Faces, which they have lately done in or about Conestogo. It seems their usual Practice has been to steal Horses from this Province and the Jerseys, and carry them to sell in Maryland, Virginia, and North-Carolina. 'Tis said they begin to grow more numerous, and have a Place of Rendezvous, where they meet to consult how to perpetrate their Rogueries, and to entertain all like themselves.

The Publisher hereof acquaints his generous Subscribers to this Paper, that next Week a half-Year will be up, and he hopes (Money being extremely scarce with him) they will then be pleas'd to send in their several Payments.

Entred Inwards, June 12. 1729.

Ship Flaxney, Edward Bourne, from London.
Sloop Seafower, John Rice, from St. Christophers.
--- Somerjet, William Turville, Maryland.
--- Ruby, William Pearman, from Barbadoes.
Ship Joseph, William Taverner, from Newfoundland.
Sloop Squirrii, John Perkin, from Rhode-Island.

Entred outwards.

Snow Happy, Arch. Dunlop, for Virginia.
Sloop Henrietta, Samuel Farra, for Jamaica.
Brig. Mary Anne, Robert Bird, for St. Christophers.
Ship Dorothy, Robert Scot, for Jamaica.
Brig. Philadelphia Hope, Geo. Spafford, for Barbadoes.
Ship London Hope, Thomas Annis, for London.
--- Amity, William Murrey, for Jamaica.

Cleared.

Ship Providence, Jona. Clarke to Lisbon.
Snow Richard and Sarah, Nath. Garland, to Jamaica.
Brig. Anzlarke, Richard Blackbourne, to Milford.
Schooner Speedwel, Nicholas Routledge, for North-Caro.
Brig. Bootle, Thomas Crowder, to Milford.
Schooner Dolphin, Richard Fortescue, to Cape Fere.

History Books, Books of Arithmetick, near Forty several sorts, just imported by Capt. Annis, to be sold by Samuel Keimer.

AT Samuel Keimer's, is a new shop open'd, where there is great Variety of English Goods to be sold cheap. Likewise Rum, Mellasses, Sugar, Plumbs, Rice, fine Pewter, and many other useful Goods.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by Samuel Keimer, where Subscriptions are taken in for this Paper, at Ten Shillings a Year, and Advertisements inserted at Three Shillings each.

RUN away the Second Day of the Fair, from Mary Stockdale, of Evesham, in the County of Burington, a Servant Man named John Finley, a Farmer, aged about 20. He had on old Beaver-Hat, a strip'd yellow and blue Cotton-Cap, a blue grey Worsted and Woollen Coat, a yellow homespun Jacket, Ozenbrigs Breeches, a new pair of grey Woollen Stockings, a new pair of Neat's Leather Shoes. He has a brown swarthy Complexion, and thick Legs, his Hair newly cut off.

Whoever secures the said Runaway, so as his Mistress may have him again, and gives Notice to John Breintnal in Chestnut-street, shall have 40 s. Reward, and reasonable Charges paid by me,

Mary Stockdale.

ALL Persons indepted to Christopher Wit, of Germantown, are hereby desired forthwith to come and pay the same, or expect further Trouble.

VERY good Bohea-Tea to be sold by William Rawle, at his House in Water-street, near Mulberry-street, (commonly call'd the Arch-street) in Philadelphia, at 22 s. per pound.

RUN away the 16th Instant May, from Benjamin Armitage, of Bristol-Township and County of Philadelphia, a Servant Man named George Palmore, an Englishman, aged 33 Years, of a middle Stature, well-set, a little post-fretten, his Hair off, wearing a Felt-Hat, strip'd yellow and white Silk Handkerchief, speckled Shirt, pied Jacket, brown colour'd Breeches of the same, under which a strip'd blue and white Flannel Jacket, grey worsted Stockings, new Shoes. Whoever secures the said Runaway, so as he may be had again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges paid by me,

Benjamin Armitage.

RUN away from John Matlack Farmer, in the Township of Waterford, in the County of Gloucester, a Servant Man named Neal Macneal, an Irishman, aged about 20, wears an old Felt-Hat, a dark colour'd homespun Coat and Jacket, Leather-Breeches, grey Tarn Stockings, pair of old Shoes new mended, and one of 'em capp'd, of a pale Complexion, very much freckled. Whoever secures said Runaway, and gives Notice to Benjamin Paschal, in Market-street, so as his Master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reasonable charges paid by Benjamin Paschal.

VERY good Live-Geese Feathers to be sold at Evan Powel's in Chestnut-street, next Door but one to Andrew Hamilton, Esq.

ANew Brick House not finished, with the priviledge of a Pump, and two Alleys, adjoining to the Sign of the Bear, in Market-street, clear of Ground Rent, to be sold; also the House next adjoining, which Owen Owen Esq; (late Sheriff) now lives in, to be lett, enquire of Joseph Harrison.

From the *Friendly Office* for selling all sorts of Goods cheap.

ANew Silk Crape Gown and Petticoat never worn, to be sold a great Penniworth.

2. Seven Fire Shovel-Pans.
3. A Parcel of Pewter.
4. A Greek Lexicon.
- 5 Switch for the snake in the Grass.
6. Monsieur Perier's General History of Voyages and Travels.
7. Capt. John Stevens's Spanish Rule of Trade to the West-Indies.
8. Esq; Manley's Law-Dictionary.
9. A Treatise of Testaments and last Wills.
10. Brownlow's Declarations and Pleadings.
11. A Collection of Oliverian sermons.
12. Cook upon Littleton.